

A WIDE RECEIVING RANGE ANTENNA

DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[Para 1] 1. Field of the Invention

[Para 2] The present invention relates to an antenna and more particularly, to a wide receiving range antenna, which comprises a plurality of tubular resonators of different diameters for receiving signals of different frequencies.

[Para 3] 2. Description of the Related Art

[Para 4] Following population of the Internet, fast development of communication and single-chip system technology, and diversification of communication service content, diversified high-tech products have been continuously developed and appeared on the market. It is the market tendency toward the realization of light, thin, short and small products with reliable and long life. In early time, an antenna was designed for receiving wireless signal of a specific frequency. Therefore, different antennas were necessary for receiving signals of different frequencies. In order to save the cost, multi-frequency antennas are developed. FIG. 8 shows a multi-frequency antenna according to the prior art. According to this design, the multi-frequency antenna comprises a holder base A, a coaxial cable A1 fastened to the holder base A, and a metal wire conductor B connected to the coaxial cable A1. The metal wire conductor B comprises a first coil portion B1 and a second coil portion B2 connected in series for receiving signals of different frequencies. This design of multi-frequency antenna has drawbacks. Because the metal wire conductor B has a first coil portion B1 and a second coil portion B2 connected in series, the antenna requires much installation space in an electronic device (for example, wireless exchanger or wireless network card). Because this design of multi-frequency antenna requires much installation space, it does not meet the technology necessary for the realization of light, thin, short and

small products with reliable and long life. Further, it is complicated to process the first coil portion B1 and the second coil portion B2 subject to designed specifications, and the metal wire conductor B of the multi-frequency antenna may be deformed or damaged easily during delivery.

[Para 5] In order to eliminate the aforesaid drawbacks, a dual-frequency antenna is disclosed using two spaced hollow tubes to produce a high frequency signal resonance during a low frequency signal resonance. However, the performance of this design of dual-frequency antenna is still not perfect during a high frequency application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[Para 6] The present invention has been accomplished under the circumstances in view. It is therefore the main object of the present invention to provide a wide receiving range antenna, which enhances signal stability and requires less installation space. It is still another object of the present invention to provide a wide receiving range antenna, which meets the technology necessary for the realization of light, thin, short and small products with reliable and long life.

[Para 7] To achieve these and other objects of the present invention, the wide range receiving antenna comprises a holder base, a resonator unit connected to one end of the holder base for receiving signal, and a coaxial cable inserted through the holder base and connected to the resonator unit, wherein the resonator unit is made of metal, comprising a barrel, the barrel having a first end connected to the holder base and a second end, a metal block spaced from the second end of the barrel at a predetermined distance, the metal block having a first side facing the barrel and connected to the coaxial cable and a second side, and a plurality of resonators axially extended from the second side of the metal block adapted to receive signals of different frequencies and transmitting received signals to an electronic device through the coaxial cable. Further, the resonators are respectively made of copper tubes of different diameters. According to one embodiment, the resonators are

arranged in parallel to minimize the total length of the antenna. Alternatively the resonators can axially be connected in a line.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[Para 8] FIG. 1 is an exploded view of a wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention.

[Para 9] FIG. 2 is an assembly view of the wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention before connection of the shell.

[Para 10] FIG. 3 is an assembly view of the wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention after connection of the shell.

[Para 11] FIG. 4 is a standing wave ratio chart obtained from the wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention.

[Para 12] FIG. 5 is a feedback loss chart obtained from the wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention.

[Para 13] FIG. 6 is an exploded view of an alternate form of the wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention.

[Para 14] FIG. 7 is an exploded view of another alternate form of the wide receiving range antenna according to the present invention.

[Para 15] FIG. 8 is a side view of an antenna according to the prior art.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[Para 16] Referring to FIG. 1, a wide receiving range antenna in accordance with the present invention is shown comprised of a holder base 1, a resonator unit 2, a coaxial cable 3, and a shell 4.

[Para 17] The holder base 1 comprises a holder 11 and a swivel connector 12 pivotally coupled to the holder 11.

[Para 18] The resonator unit 2 is made of metal, comprising a barrel 21, a metal block 22 spaced from one end of the barrel 21 at a distance, the metal block 22 having connecting face 221 facing the barrel 21, and a plurality of

resonators 222 axially extended from one side of the metal block 22 opposite to the connecting face 221.

[Para 19] The coaxial cable 3 comprises an inner insulator 33, and a central conductor 34 held in the inner insulator 33, a tube of conducting material 32 surrounding the inner insulator 33 and the central conductor 34, and an outer insulator 31 covering the tube of conducting material 32.

[Para 20] The shell 4 is a hollow cylindrical member made of electrically insulative material.

[Para 21] Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3 and FIG. 1 again, the barrel 21 of the resonator unit 2 is fastened to the swivel connector 12 of the holder base 1, and then the coaxial cable 3 is inserted in proper order through the holder 11, the swivel connector 12 and the barrel 21 to have the central conductor 34 connected to the connecting face 221 of the metal block 22 and the tube of conducting material 32 connected to the barrel 21, and then the shell 4 is capped on the resonator unit 2 and affixed to the swivel connector 12 of the holder base 1.

[Para 22] Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5 and FIG. 1 again, by means of the barrel 21 and the resonators 222, the resonator unit 2 is capable of producing a low-frequency resonance. Further, because the metal block 22 is spaced from the barrel 21 at a fixed distance, a high-frequency resonance is produced at the same time, and the standing wave ratio and feedback loss are respectively maintained below a respective predetermined value to obtain a stable signal transmitted to an electronic device through the coaxial cable 3. The shell 4 that is covered on the resonator unit 2 effectively amplifies the bandwidth of the low frequency band and the high frequency band.

[Para 23] Further, the distance between the metal block 22 and the barrel 21 is preferably set between $1/12\lambda \sim 1/25\lambda$ of the center carrier of high frequency band for high frequency application.

[Para 24] In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1~3, the resonators 222 are arranged in parallel. FIG. 6 shows an alternate form of the present invention. According to this embodiment, the resonators 222 have different outer

diameters and axially connected in a line. Preferably, the resonators 222 are respectively made of copper tubes.

[Para 25] FIG. 7 shows another alternate form of the present invention. According to this embodiment, the resonators 222 are axially connected in a line and formed integral with the metal block 22, and a sloping surface portion 223 is provided between each two adjacent resonators 222 to reduce skin effect during signal transmission, enhancing signal stability.

[Para 26] As indicated above, the arrangement of the resonators 222 at the metal block 22 effectively minimizes the total length of the antenna and enhances signal stability, enabling the antenna to receive different bandwidth signals. Further, the swivel connector 12 of the holder base 1 allows the user to adjust the azimuth of the antenna conveniently; the shell 4 well protects the resonator unit 2 and increases the bandwidth, preventing deformation of the resonator unit 2 upon a vibration or impact.

[Para 27] A prototype of wide receiving range antenna has been constructed with the features of FIGS. 1~7. The wide receiving range antenna functions smoothly to provide all of the features discussed earlier.

[Para 28] Although particular embodiments of the invention have been described in detail for purposes of illustration, various modifications and enhancements may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not to be limited except as by the appended claims.